YUNOVICH, A.E.; YELISEYEV, P.G.; NAKHODNOVA, I.A.; ORMONT, A.B.; OSADCHAYA, L.A. STUCHEBNIKOV, V.M.

Radiative recombination in p - n-junctions in GaAs produced by beryllium diffusion. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6:1900-1902 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

YUNOVICH, A.E.; YELISEYEV, P.G.; OBUKHOV, A.N.; OSADCHAYA, L.A.; STUPNIKOV, V.M.

Structure [illegible]
Fiz. tver. tela [illegible]

1. Moskovskiy [illegible]

OSADCHAYA, D V.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1638

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut

Geologicheskoye stroyeniye i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti Zapadno-Sibirskoy nizmennosti (Geological Structure and the Oil-and Gas-bearing Possibilities of the West Siberian Plain) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 390 p. (Series: Its: Trudy) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.

Ed.: N.N. Rostovtsev; Compilers: Z.T. Aleskerova, G.S. Kritsuk, P.F. Li, I.V. Litvinenko, D.V. Osadchaya, A.S. Ostroumova, T.I. Osyko, O.V. Ravdonikas, N.N. Rostovtsev, T.N. Simonenko, M.A. Tolstikhina, B.E. Khesin; Ed. of Publishing House: N.I. Babintsev; Tech. Ed.: K.V. Krynochkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists and economic planners in the oil and gas industry.

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COVERAGE: This work, written by several geologists, describes the geology of the West Siberian Plain in relation to its oil and gas potential. It summarizes the results of the initial stage of the second period in the search for oil and gas in Western Siberia and indicates the direction to be taken in changing the approach from a general regional study to a detailed investigation of potential oil and gas areas. The rapidly developing industry, transportation, and agriculture in Siberia are requiring larger and larger quantities of liquid fuels. Only since 1949 has large-scale geological and exploratory drilling along with geophysical, hydrological, and special investigations been carried on. During this comparatively short period a large oilfield was discovered in Berezovo on the Ob' River. It was definitely established that the West Siberian Plain is the respository of some of the world's largest artesian basins with large reserves of thermal (up to 120°C) calcium-chloride and other waters with a 1-60 g.mineralization, saturated with flammable gases, mainly methane. The Introduction contains a detailed listing of the various trusts, research institutes, surveys, and expeditions which have participated in the studies upon which this work is based. In addition, the names of individuals and their special contributions (stratigraphy, luminescent studies,

thermal studies in wells, surveying, etc.) is provided. Some 200 personalities are listed. There are 27 tables, the last of which on the composition of underground waters of the West Siberian Plain, extends for 85 pages. There are 336 references, of which 332 are Soviet, 2 German, 1 English, and 1 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Geological Structure (Cont.)

Vikulovskaya area (1-R and 2-R). Z.T. Aleskerova and T.I. Osyko. Leushinskaya basic borehole. P.F. Li. and A.S. Ostroumova. Boreholes (1-R and 2-R) of the Tebisskaya area. A.T. Aleskerova. Boreholes (1-R, 2-R, 3-R, 4-R, 5-R, 6-R) of the Yakovlevskaya area. Z.T. Aleskerova, and T.I. Osyko. Slavgorodskaya basic borehole. T.I. Osyko

Paleozoic (less definite) 23

Boreholes (1-R, 2-R, 3-R, 4-R, 5-R) A.T. Aleskerova, and A.S. Ostroumova. Boreholes (1-R, 2-R, 3-R) of the Tatarskaya area. Z.T. Aleskerova and A.S. Ostroumova. Bol'sherechenskaya basic borehole. A.T. Aleskerova (based on the material of Zapsibneftegeologiya Trust). Luchinkinskaya (1-R) borehole. D.V. Osadchaya (based on A.B. Khabakov's materials). Omskaya basic borehole, Z.T. Aleskerova. Boreholes of the Oktyabr'skaya area. Z.T. Aleskerova, and A.S. Ostroumova.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 12/12

6/17/59
MM/jab

OSADCHAYA, [illegible] F. and [illegible]TIP[illegible], [illegible]. P. (Scientific Collaborator, Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for Fish Industry, Candidate of [illegible] Sciences)

Microbiological method of determination of levomycetin [illegible]

Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 9, September 1961, pp. 73.

15 (2)

S/072/60/000/02/007/021
B015/B003

AUTHORS: Vargin, V. V., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Osadchaya, G. A.

TITLE: Cerium Dioxide as a Clarifying and Decolorizing Agent of Glass

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 22 - 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate thoroughly the decolorizing effect of cerium dioxide, the authors studied the absorption-spectrum curves of glasses. At the same time also the clarifying effect of cerium was investigated. Further, papers by V. V. Pollyak, R. I. Grichenskaya, P. A. Stabrovskaya, K. T. Bondarev, and [redacted] A. Dubrovskiy were mentioned in the [redacted] of glass decolorization by means of cerium dioxide. For their investigation the authors chose glasses of the types Nr 23 and 10 the composition of which is given in table 1. Results are indicated in table 2 and figures 1 and 2. The absorption spectra were recorded by a photoelectric Beckmann spectrophotometer. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the optical density in the spectrum of glass Nr 10, and figure 4 indicates the relative content of ferrous oxide in glasses which were molten by the addition of various decolorizing agents.

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[redacted]

Cerium Dioxide as a Clarifying and Decolorizing Agent of Glass

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In conclusion, the authors state that cerium dioxide in pure state and in the form of "Polyrit" is considered a good clarifying agent of glass and is not inferior to arsenic trioxide. Cerium dioxide is mentioned as the best-known chemical decolorizing agent of glass, which transforms up to 99% of iron in glasses into Fe_2O_3. The amount of CeO_2 necessary for clarifying and decolorizing glass fluctuates between 0.15 and 0.40% (in the case of "Polyrit", 0.30 - 0.80%) and depends on melting conditions, glass composition, and its content of iron oxides. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

OSADCHAYA, I.

Concerning contemporary bourgeois theories of economic dynamics.
Vop.ekon. no.10:91-102 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Economics)

OSADCHAYA, Irina Mikhaylovna; MOGILEVCHIK, A.Ye., red.; CHATSKAYA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Criticism of the modern bourgeois theories of economics growth] Kritika sovremennykh burzhuaznykh teorii ekonomicheskogo rosta. Moskva, Izd-vo IMO, 1963. 197 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Economic development)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039689 S/0181/64/006/006/1900/1902

AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. E.; Yeliseyev, P. G.; Nakhodnova, I. A.; Ormont, A. B.; Osadchaya, L. A.; Stuchebnikov, V. M.

TITLE: Radiative recombination in Zn-diffused GaAs p-n junctions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1900-1902

TOPIC TAGS: recombination radiation, radiative recombination, electroluminescence, p n junction, GaAs laser, GaAs diode, semiconductor laser, laser, junction laser, injection laser

ABSTRACT: Recombination radiation from Be-doped GaAs p-n junctions was investigated with a view toward possible laser application of Be-doped GaAs injection diodes. The GaAs with a carrier concentration between $5 \cdot 10^{17}$ and 10^{18} cm^{-3} was diffused with Be in vacuum at 950C. The junction was about $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cm^2. In one of the diodes the junction was 30 μ deep. Two parallel planes were cleaved perpendicular to the junction. The recombination radiation spectra were obtained by injecting carriers with current pulses up to 100 amp. The pulse duration was 1.2 μsec and the repetition rate was 50 cps.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039689

The recombination spectra at 77K show that the intensity of emission is very similar to that of Zn-doped GaAs diodes. The maximum occurs at 1.47 ev. The line width at half maximum and at a current density of $2.8 \cdot 10^3$ amp/cm^2 was 0.014 ev. Some narrowing and nonlinear increase of intensity were observed at high current densities. Analysis of current-voltage characteristics and recombination spectra shows that Be is an acceptor impurity. The maximum solubility of Be in GaAs was found to be greater than 10^{18} cm^{-3}. Radiative recombination in Be-doped GaAs has a higher degree of probability than in GaAs doped with Zn. Assuming that radiative recombination in Zn-doped GaAs is due to transitions between the conduction band and the acceptor levels, the energy level formed by Be is close to that of Zn in GaAs. The narrowing of the line was believed to be caused by stimulated emission, which fact would indicate the possibility of obtaining laser action in degenerate GaAs doped with Be. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039693 S/0181/64/006/006/1908/1910

AUTHOR: Yunovich, A. E.; Yeliseyev, P. G.; Ormont, A. B.; Osadchaya, L. A.; Stuchebnikov, V. M.

TITLE: Structure of coherent radiation spectra from GaAs p-n junctions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1908-1910

TOPIC TAGS: GaAs laser, semiconductor laser, laser, junction laser, injection laser, coherent emission, coherent emission spectrum

ABSTRACT: The structure of recombination radiation emitted by GaAs p-n junction lasers operating at 77K was investigated. The diodes were fabricated by diffusion of zinc into GaAs wafers. The carrier concentration of GaAs was about $7 \cdot 10^{17}$ cm^{-3}. The carriers were injected by applying current pulses of 8 to 100 amp. The duration of the pulses and the repetition rate were 1.2 μsec and 50 cps, respectively. For different diodes the threshold current density varied between $2.6 \cdot 10^3$ and $11 \cdot 10^3$ amp/cm^3. One to three lines, about 2 Å or less wide, appeared near the main emission peak at the threshold current.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039693

As the current density was increased, the number of peaks (all of which appeared in a longwave part of the spectrum 7—35 Å wide) increased to 10—15, and the main peak was shifted into this spectral region. Some overlapping of neighboring lines was observed. The line width at half maximum varied from less than 1 A to 2.5 Å. The separation between the majority of the adjacent peaks was 3.5 ±0.7 Å. The intensity of the main peak was highest for diodes with the smallest number of maxima and the least shifting. In such diodes the series resistance determined from the current-voltage characteristics was slightly lower than in other diodes. Such lasers were also characterized by a sudden increase of current at a voltage of about 1.47, and by a thinner p-n transition region. The structure of the emission spectra was explained on the basis of an earlier paper (P. P. Sorokin, J. D. Axe, J. R. Lankard. J. Appl. Phys., 34, 2553, 1963), in which it was shown that spectral components of continuously emitting GaAs lasers correspond to different cavity modes. It was calculated that the diode temperature increased by 5—15K during the duration of the pulse. This was in agreement with the experimentally observed temperature variation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039693

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64 ATD PRESS: 3059 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

OSADCHAYA, L. M.,

"On Characteristics of Pestilence Microbes occurring in Central Asian Plains and Mountains."

report presented at a Scientific Conference on Medical Geography Inst. "Mikrob", Saratov, 25 Jan - 2 Feb 1957 (Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geog., No. 2, '58, pp 153-[illegible], author: KUCHERUK, V. V.).

IVANOV, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARZDO, V.I., dotsent; YAKOVLEV, Yu.M., aspirant; OSADCHAYA, L.M., inzh. KOVRIZHNYKH, L.P., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[New methods of designing and testing flexible road pavements] Novye metody rascheta i ispytaniia dorozhnykh odezhd nezhestkogo tipa. Pod obshchei red. N.N.Ivanova. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 37 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moscow. Avtomobil'no-dorozhnyi institut. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy stroitel'stva i ekspluatatsii dorog Moskovskogo avtomobil'no-dorozhnogo instituta (for Ivanov).
(Pavements)

L 63350-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5011276 UR/0016/65/000/004/0037/0041

AUTHOR: Klassovskiy, L. N.; Osadchaya, L. M.; Petrov, V. S.

TITLE: Ecology problems of plague and pseudotuberculosis bacilli. Report 1. Carbon and nitrogen nutrition of pseudotuberculosis causative agents in rodents

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 37-41

TOPIC TAGS: ecology, rodent, pseudotuberculosis, plague, causative agent, nutrition, carbon, nitrogen, synthetic medium, bacteriologic culture method, differentiation

ABSTRACT: Nine natural strains of rodent pseudotuberculosis causative agents were cultured in a liquid synthetic medium to

(1 g/l) and different nitrogen compounds containing nitrogen in vivo

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L 63350-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011276

amount found in ammonia sulfate (1 g/l) were added to the medium. Suspensions of two-day old pseudotuberculosis cultures (100 ml) containing 2 - $5 \cdot 10^5$ bacteria/ 1 ml were placed in flasks (200 ml volume) and incubated at 28° for 7 days. Culture samples were taken daily and sown on agar films to determine the number of viable cells. Additional experiments were carried out in the synthetic medium to differentiate the causative agents of plague from those of

art. has: 2 tables.

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L 63350-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011276

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut (Central Asia Scientific-Research Antiplague Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 29189-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP6019121 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/011/0136/0137

22
B

AUTHOR: Klassovskiy, L.N; Osadchaya, L.M.; Petrov, V.S.

ORG: Central Asian Scientific Research Antiplague Institute (Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Aspects of the ecology of the plague and pseudotuberculosis microorganisms
II. Oligonitrophilic and oligocarbophilic properties of the pathogen of pseudotuberculosis in rodents

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1965, 136-137

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology

ABSTRACT: In studying nitrogen and carbon nutrition of the pathogen of pseudotuberculosis in rodents, the authors found that the microorganism multiplied rapidly in synthetic media lacking in nitrogenous substances of organic carbon compounds. All the carbon sources used (arabinose, rhamnose, glucose, galactose, mannose, glycerin, mannite, and dulcite) encouraged bacterial multiplication 5 to 10-fold in 4 to 10 days. Multiplication did not cease even after successive serial passages of the culture on a nitrogen-deficient medium. On media with all the carbon sources (except glycerin), the number of viable cells markedly decreased during the first 2 days of incubation, but started to increase thereafter. Thus, the experiments showed

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ACC NR: AP6019121 0

that the pseudotuberculosis pathogen possessed oligonitrophilic properties, i.e., the capacity to multiply in a medium to which nitrogen compounds were not added, although no special steps were taken to eliminate traces of these compounds. The organism was also found to possess oligocarbophilic properties. It multiplied on a synthetic medium lacking in organic carbon compounds to about the same extent as on the nitrogen-deficient media.

The authors conclude by recalling that oligonitrophilia and oligocarbophilia are characteristic of many soil microorganisms. This is an indication of the evolutionary "youth" of the pseudotuberculosis pathogen as a parasitic microorganism. It also suggests that the soil may be a place where the microorganism can survive for a long time outside the body of its host. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/

Card 2/2 BLG UDC: 576.851.45+576.852.215.095.1+576.852.215.095.3

IVANOV, N.N., prof.; OSADCHAYA, L.N., aspirant; YAKOVLEV, Yu.M., aspirant

New method for a rapid evaluation of the strength of nonrigid pavements. Avt.dor. 24 no.4:23-25 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Pavements--Testing)

CHEL'TSOV-BEBUTOV, A.M.; OSADCHAYA, N.P.

Catching, counting, and marking of jerboas. Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.38:155-164 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Jerboas) (Animals, Marking of)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-5
Respiration.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74840

Author : Osadchaya, N.V.

Inst : Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Clinical Medicine.

Title : Indicators of External Respiration in Pregnant Women with a Disorders of the Cardio-Vascular System.

Orig Pub : Materialy po obmenu nauchn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t klinich. meditsiny, 1957, vyp. 1, 124-127.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MIKHNEV, A.L., prof.; LAZIDI, G.Kh.; OSADCHAYA, N.V. (Kiyev)

Basal metabolism in patients with bronchial asthma before and after treatment with neobenzinol. Vrach.delo no.5:469-471 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akad. N.D. Strazhesko.
(ASTHMA) (METABOLISM)

OSADCHAYA, O.V., assistent

Our method for sampling menstrual blood. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.6:51 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent N.F.Lyzikov) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akdemik AN BSSR V.A.Leonov.
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY) (MENSTRUATION)

OSADCHAYA, O.V., assistent

Immediate and late results in artificial abortion. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:59-61 Mr '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - dotsent N.F.Lyzikov) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

OSADCHAYA, O.V., assistant

Cobalt in the uterine [illegible]. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.6:43-44 Je '63. (MIA 17:9)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.F. Lyzikov) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik AN BSSR V.A. Le[illegible].

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; BELYAKOVA, Z.V.; VOLKOV, V.P.; OSADCHAYA, R.A.; SHAYDEROVA, L.P.

Tetraacyloxysilanes in organic synthesis. Part 28: Acylation of benzene by silicon-β-chloropropionic and δ-chlorobutyric anhydrides. Part 29: Preparation of organic acid anhydrides from their silicon anhydrides. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.1:61-67 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Silicon organic compounds)
(Anhydrides)
(Acylation)

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; ZEFIROV, N.S.; OSADCHAYA, R.A.

Furan series. Part 17: Synthesis of amino alcohols of the 3.6-endooxocyclohexane. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2898-2902 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cyclohexane) (Alcohols)

S/133/61/000/002/012/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Spivakovskiy, L.I., Engineer, Komanov, P.Ye, Osadchaya, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: Comparing the Efficiency of Various Steel Tube Production Methods

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 2, pp. 174-177

TEXT: The Soviet tube production is increasing at a higher rate than production in other sectors of the metal industry. Before World War I, the output of rolled products was 45 times higher than that of steel tubes. In the first ten years of the Soviet regime the increase in rolled goods production was 13%, that of steel tubes 135%. In 1959, steel tube production was 78 times, and that of iron tubes 8 times the 1913 level. Under the first Five-Year Plan the capital investment in tube production amounted to 193.3 million rubles (inc. 87.5 million for reconstruction), in the seven-year period of 1951-1958: 311.4 million and under Seven-Year Plan 1959-1965 investments totalling 637 million rubles are planned. In view of the increasing demand for tubes and the considerable amounts invested in this line of industry, it is

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Comparing the Efficiency of Various Steel Tube Production Methods

important to find the most economic technology. In 1958-59, the Ukrainskiy Nauchno-isslodova-tel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukranian Scientific Tube Research Institute) studied this problem and developed a method to determine the economic aspects of tube production which is based on technical-economic indices, specific capital investment, production costs and an "index of efficiency" (the relation of profit or loss to specific capital investment). In order to determine the most economic production process, comparisons were made between the indices of rolling general purpose pipes and drive pipes. The latter (219x9.5 mm) were produced both on pilger stands and on automatic stands. Table 1 contains the technical and economic indices for 219x9.5 mm drive pipes which show that when the specific capital investment and the cost of pipes change in the same sense, productivity changes in the opposite direction. According to the comparisons, production of drive pipes on pilger mills is more economical than on automatic mills. The analysis of technical-economic indices of the production of general-purpose pipes of various sizes (102-108 and 114-127 mm) shows that the total cost of 1 ton of piping on the

Comparing the Efficiency of Various Steel Tube Production Methods

tube drawing mill is 24.28% higher, while the specific capital investment is 40-50% lower than for pipes produced on the automatic mill. When calculating the economic efficiency by the selling prices and taking 115 rubles for 1 ton piping produced on the above mills, (for the same amount of tubes) the automatic mill ensures a profit of 6.5 rubles/ton, while production on rack type draw benches results in a 19-rubles loss for the same quantity of piping. This tube drawing mill should therefore be redesigned or taken out of production (Table 2). Referring to various factors of the efficiency coefficient it is possible to select the most economical technology, and by comparing the coefficients of various tubes, the optimum distribution of various tube types can be established. The parameters of large-diameter tube production for municipal pipelines were investigated in three variants: for the pilger mill production, for the pilger mill production with subsequent treatment on the expander and for electric welding (Table 3). It was found that the production costs of 529-1020 mm diameter drill tubes on 12-24" pilger mills with subsequent treatment on the expander mill (48 rubles 18 kop.) are lower than the cost of welding (with flux) of the same type of tubes, above 720 mm dia-

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meter (56 rubles 11 kop.). However, when taking into account the prospects of producing sheets on continuous mills of increasing the welding speed, etc. the calculations show that both methods will involve about the same expenses. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI

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Comparing the Efficiency of Various Steel Tube Production Methods

Table 1: Comparison of technical economic indices of producing 219x9.5 mm drive pipes

Indices	Manufacture of drive pipes on pilger mills	Manufacture of drive pipes on automatic mills	Deviation for the second case (-) saving or (+) plus-cost
Spec.capital investment, rub/t	48.63	72.72	+24.09
Labour consumption for 1 ton of tubing on th mill, man-hours	8.49	6.48	- 2.01
Total cost p/ton of tubing rub.-kop.	84-32	106-11	+21 - 79
Selling price,1 ton,rub.-kop.	95-72	96-57	+ 0 - 85
Profit(+),loss(-), rub.-kop.	+11-40	- 9-54	-
Efficiency coefficient*, %	+23.44	-13.12	-

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Comparing the Efficiency of Various Steel Tube Production Methods

Table 2: Comparison of technical economic indices of producing general purpose tubes on tube-drawing mill (D) and automatic mill (A)

Indices	Tube dimensions, mm: 102 - 108 x 6 - 7 rolling on			114 - 127 x 7 - 7.5		
	D	A	Deviation D-A	D	A	Deviation D-A
Specific capital investment, rub/ton	27.06	56.61	+29.55	24.37	41.53	+17.16
Labor consumption per ton of tubing on the mill, man-hours	14.46	8.83	-5.63	12.35	6.48	-5.87
Total cost, per ton of tubing rub./kop.	134-90	108-69	-26-21	129-62	101-11	-28-51
Efficiency coefficient, %	+73.55	-11.15	-	+59.95	-34.40	-

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Comparing the Efficiency of Various Steel Tube Production Methods

Table 3: Technical economic indices of various technologies for large-diameter tubes

Indices	Pilgrim mill without expander	Pilgrim mill with expander	Electric welding
Cost of workshops for producing gas-pipes only and for various-purpose tubes, mill. rubles	26.5	30.5	28.0
Output of mill when rolling tubes of a given assortment, ton/hour	84	140	177
Number of laborers in the workshop (round the clock working cycle)	786	1014	1160
Including workers:	710	930	1102
Number of working hours/year	6600	6600	6800
Annual output of the workshop, 10^3 ton	554.4	946.1	1200.0
Coefficient of metal consumption, ton/ton of tube	1.180	1.260	1.025

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Spec.fuel consumption, ton/ton of tube	0.173	0.185	0.001
Spec.electric power consumption, kWh/ton	80	90	44
Steam consumption, 10^3 cal/ton	5	5	20
Water consumption, cub m/ton	25	32	18
Compressed air consumption, 1000 cu m/ton	0.035	0.075	0.06
Consumption of rolls, kg/ton	0.9	1.1	-

Card 8/8

KHAKHALIN, B.D.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, L.I.; OSADCHAYA, V.S.; IVANOV, V.G.

Technical and economic indices for the production of steel and cast iron pipe. Lit.proizv. no.9:10-11 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Pipe) (Founding--Accounting)

ANTIPCHUK, Yu.P., kand. biologicheskikh nauk; OSADCHAYA, Ye.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Microbiological method for determining the concentration of levomycetin. Veterinariia 38 no.9:83-84 S '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva.

OSADCHAYA, Ye.F., aspirant; NIKOL'SKIY, V.V., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Excretion of cytopathogenic agents b carp during the acute form of hemorrhagic septicemia. Veterinariia 41 no.9:29 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskaya ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

GORBOVSKAYA, T.G., ALEKSANDROVA, I.N., OSADCHAYA, Ye.I. (Kiyev)

Role of trichomonas hominis in the course of bacillary dysentery.
Vrach.delo no.11:1191-1193 N'58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(TRICHOMONAS)
(DYSENTERY)

OSADCHENKO, A.F.

Osadčenko, A. F. Diffraction of acoustic waves in tubes of variable diameter. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Zurnal Tehn. Fiz. 19, 616–633 (1949). (Russian)

I tubi considerati hanno simmetria di rivoluzione attorno all'asse x. La sezione meridiana della parete ha l'equazione $r_0 = R_0 e^{p(x)}$, essendo r_0 la distanza dall'asse e R_0 una costante. Nel piano meridiano si prendono come linee coordinate le rette x = costante e le linee $r = Re^{p(x)}$. L'autore scrive l'equazione differenziale a cui soddisfa la pressione acustica p_a in queste coordinate curvilinee. Quando $p(x)$ è ovunque molto piccola (tubo quasi cilindrico), l'equazione si semplifica in

$$\frac{\partial^2 p_a}{\partial t^2} e^{2p(x)} = c^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(e^{2p(x)} \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R}\left(R \frac{\partial p_a}{\partial R} \right) \right\}$$

e viene applicata al caso della tromba esponenziale e della tromba conica. L'autore mette in rilievo l'esistenza di superficie di discontinuità della fase, lungo le quali, nei casi reali, [illegible] di rotazione e non è più possibile valersi del

OSADCHENKO, I.R.

Our contribution to the development of petroleum chemistry. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel no.11:23-25 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Leningradskiy neftyanoy issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Petroleum--Refining)

S/081/62/000/023/078/120
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Osadchenko, I. R., Klimenko, V. L.

TITLE: Prospects of raw material production for petrochemistry in the petroleum refineries of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 587, abstract 23M140 (In collection: Ekon. effektivnost' neftekhim. protsessov, L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 5 - 17)

TEXT: The authors think it advisable to produce the following products in petroleum refineries as raw material for petrochemistry: C_2, C_3 and C_4 olefins, in some plants also fractions of C_6-C_8 and C_{10}-C_{16} olefins; aromatic hydrocarbons, particularly benzene and xylene isomers; higher liquid and solid paraffins; hydrogen and synthesis gas. The following points are discussed: the processes developed and tested in the USSR for obtaining these products, the raw material sources, and the economic aspects of these processes. The flow sheet of a prospective petroleum refinery is given, including the recovery of the products mentioned. 20 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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OSADCHENKO, I.R.; KLIMENKO, V.L.

Selection of an efficient technological system for petroleum refineries. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.3:1-6 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

(Petroleum--Refining)

OSADCHENKO, I.R.

USSR / General Topics. Methodology, History, Scientific Institutions and Conferences, Instruction, Bibliography and Scientific Documentation. A-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1958, No 13415.

Author : I.R. Osadchenko

Inst : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute

Title : Our Contribution to the Development of Soviet Mineral Oil Chemistry.

Orig Pub : Khimiya i tekhnol. topliva i masel, 1957, No 11, 23 - 25

Abstract : Abridged sketch of the development and activity of the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute.

Card : 1/1

S/064/61/000/008/001/003
B110/B208

AUTHORS: Osadchenko, I. P., Klimenko, V. L.

TITLE: Prospects of the production of raw materials for the petrochemistry in the petroleum-processing factories of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1961, 1 - 6

TEXT: In 1958, the plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU decided to develop the chemical industry on the basis of natural gas and of products of petrochemical processing. Petrochemical production methods permit a reduction of the prime cost of various substances to one-tenth, as compared with the production from food or vegetable raw materials. For this reason, the production of petrochemical raw materials which comply with the ГОСТ (GOST) requirements, and which are directly used for synthesis must be provided for in NPZ and in the gas-processing industries, in addition to fuel production. The following is to be produced by NPZ: 1) pure olefins for the production of polyethylene, ethylene oxide, ethyl benzene, polypropylene, synthetic glycerol, phenol, acetone, butadiene, etc.; 2) aromatics: benzene, xylene for the production of cyclohexane, ethyl benzene, isopropyl benzene, terephthalic acid,

etc.; 3) higher liquid and solid paraffins for the production of fatty acids, alcohols, amines, dicarboxylic acids, etc.; 4) hydrogen and synthesis gas. 1) According to studies of "Giprokauchuk", propane and butane are the most economic sources of raw materials for ethylene and propylene. For the pyrolysis of liquid distillates (low-octane gasoline, middle petroleum fraction, dearomatized reforming catalyzates) reaction vessels with super-heated vapor are most economic. Butylene and amylene fractions of pyrolysis resin are by-products of pyrolysis. When liquid products are used, the pyrolysis plants are established in NPZ, which, according to calculations of VNIINeftekhim, considerably improves the technical and economic working indices of NPZ. According to work carried out by NIISS and "Giprokauchuk", pyrolysis of gasoline under mild conditions is important for butylene and butadiene production. Alcohols were synthesized by Neftekhim on the basis of C_6-C_9 olefins contained in gasolines, which were good plasticizers. In addition to the utilization of thermo-cracking gasolines, some NPZ will have to provide for the production of trimers of propylene and of propylene-butylene copolymers. In works producing high-melting paraffins, cracking is suitable for obtaining α-olefins. Successful experiments of this kind were carried out by VNII NP. 2) In the production of aromatics, the catalytic reforming as developed by "VNIINeftekhim" plays an

important part. It reduces the benzene price by 50%. The first Soviet reforming plant started to work in 1958. By 1965, 35% of benzene and more than 80% of xylene shall be produced in this way. The yield of aromatics depends on the content of naphthene hydrocarbons according to G. N. Maslyanskiy. Purification with water increases the benzene yield by 10% at a 50% catalyst consumption. Extraction of aromatics by selective diethylene glycol has the following advantages: It increases the yield of commercial gasoline by 15%; it reduces the costs of investment per ton of aromatics by 40%; it reduces the net costs by about 25-30%. Experiments are carried out by "VNIINeftekhim" with triethylene glycol, Sulfolane, ethylene carbonate, or propylene carbonate as selective solvents. Some 100,000 t pyrolysis resin for the production of aromatics (50% aromatic content) shall be produced in 1965. A 32% benzene yield is obtained by a process for pyrolysis resin devised by A. A. Glazunov et al. (Ref. 7: Koks i khimiya, No. 1, 44 (1960)) in the Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Yenakiyevo Coke-chemical Plant), which uses liquid coking products. In the next years coke-chemical plants will process pyrolysis resin and produce benzene homologs, which is now in the development stage. Catalytic reforming makes it possible to obtain xylenes that are 2.5 times less expensive than those obtained by coke processing. When using the

Prospects of the production of ...

fractions 105 - 140°C and 120 - 140°C, one obtains (in % by weight): ethyl benzene: 15 - 20; o-xylene: 18 - 20; m-xylene: 40 - 45; p-xylene: 18 - 20. 3) In the USSR, large paraffin quantities are oxidized to fatty acids and alcohols. In addition to Drogobych and Grosnyy paraffins so-called liquid paraffins, obtained by carbamide deparaffinization of Diesel oils, shall be oxidized. Depending on the oxidation conditions, one obtains fatty acids, dicarboxylic acids, aliphatic alcohols, and surface-active sulfates of primary alcohols. Technological plants for the production of liquid paraffins were planned by the Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (Institute of Petrochemical Processes of the AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR) and VNII NP. Improved refining methods for Diesel oils will give more liquid paraffins. These are also obtained from filtrates of Groznyy petroleum. 4) Synthesis gas ($CO + H_2$) for oxosynthesis and alcohol synthesis is obtained together with hydrogen by means of catalytic conversion. "Giprogaztopprom" designed a hydrogen production plant producing 5000 tons a year referred to 100% H_2, on which vapor conversion of hydrocarbons on Ni catalyst, CO conversion on Fe catalyst, and elution of CO_2 shall be performed. 1 Nm^3 of H_2 costs 1.5 - 2.0 kopecks. There are

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Prospects of the production of ... S/064/61/000/008/001/003
B110/B208

1 figure, 6 tables, and 21 references: 18 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref 14: Petrol. Proc., No. 2, 87 (1957); Ref 19: J. Chrones, J. James, J. Inst. Petrol., 46, 337 (1960).

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OSADCHENKO, I.R.; KLIMENKO, V.L.

Prospects for the production of raw materials for petroleum chemistry in the petroleum refineries of the U.S.S.R. Khim.prom. no.8:519-525 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Petroleum products)

12(2) SOV/113-59-3-10/17

AUTHOR: Osadchenko, M.F.

TITLE: Constructive Methods for Reducing the Oil Consumption of an Engine (Konstruktivnyye metody umen'sheniya raskhoda masla v dvigatele)

PERICDICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 30 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In technical literature there are no general recommendations to provide a normal lubrication of cylinder walls and, therefore, old successfully tested models are copied when designing new engines. The work of I.B. Gurvich shows the basic initial parameters determining the magnitude of oil consumption of the engines of M-20, GAZ-51, and ZIM vehicles. However, this author denies that the intensity of lubrication influences the oil consumption and does not make any statements on the suitability of using the one or the other design of piston ring or piston. The author of subject article publishes the experience

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Constructive Methods for Reducing the Oil Consumption of an Engine

made at the Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Plant for **Small Motor Vehicles**) during the development of an overhead valve engine for the "Moskvich-407". The experimental engine models showed already during test stand runs a high oil consumption. During road tests their oil consumption varied between 250 and 500 g per 100 km. Test stand investigations showed that poor manufacture of the upper piston rings was the primary cause for the high oil consumption. Especially the chrome-plating showed irregularities. Further tests showed that oil consumption rose to 200 g per 100 km after a longer period of operation, which was considered too high for the engine class of the "Moskvich" and therefore the leaking of oil at the valves was investigated. It was established that the oil losses at the valves and the crankcase breather were insignificant and not the cause of the increased oil consumption. Experiments showed that the intensity of the cylinder wall lubrication has a decisive in-

Constructive Methods for Reducing the Oil Consumption of an Engine

fluence on oil consumption. The lubrication intensity depends on the distance of the connection rod bearing from the lower edge of the cylinder wall. In the 407 engine, the connection rod bearings are about 13 mm closer to the cylinder edge than in the 403 engine. Therefore the investigations were concentrated on the piston rings. By calculations, performed by NAMI, it was found that the piston ring may be pressed off the cylinder wall and that the oil might pass thru this interstice. The author explains this process using Figure 4. As a result of these investigations, new types of pistons with chamfered ring grooves, additional drain holes and bevel scraper piston rings were used, as shown by Figure 6. Road tests of engines equipped with such pistons and rings showed an oil consumption of 40 - 80 g per 100 km, which is below 1% of the fuel consumption. These data may be considered as satisfactory for a modern

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Constructive Methods for Reducing the Oil Consumption of an Engine

automobile engine. During road tests of not less than 60,000 km the wear resistance of the piston rings was proved. There are 3 diagrams, 3 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Plant for Small Motor Vehicles)

8(2)

AUTHOR: Osadchenko, N. I., Engineer SOV/105-59-10-21/25

TITLE: Conference on the Results and Prospects of the Development of Soviet Relay Construction

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 86-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An All-Union Scientific-technical Conference was held at Cheboksary from July 7 to 11, 1959. It dealt with the results obtained in relay construction during the last nine years. Furthermore, the prospects of the further development of relay construction, and the protection and automation of electric installations were outlined. The Conference was attended by representatives of scientific research institutes, planning institutes and colleges, special laboratories, planning organizations, of the Soyuzglavenergo (All-Union Main Power Administration) and a number of power systems. The representatives of the Cheboksarskiy elektroapparatnyy zavod (Cheboksary Plant for Electric Apparatus) M. M. Kulygin and M. B. Tsfasman reported on the achievements of the Plant in the modernization and the development of new highly sensitive and high-speed relays and protective circuits. V. L. Fabrikant, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke

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"Developments in Foreign Relay Construction". Professor I. A. Syromyatnikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, spoke about his impressions from a tour to the United States and delivered a report on "The Ways of Further Development of Soviet Power Engineering". Engineer V. M. Yermolenko spoke about "The Principles Underlying the Design of Complicated Alternating Control Circuit Protective Devices". M. I. Tsarev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke about the work of the VNIIE for the development of power-supply units. Ye. D. Sapir, Candidate of Technical Sciences, delivered a speech "On the Usefulness of Developing Protective Devices With a Sensitive Electromechanical Element". Engineer Yu. A. Gayevenko: "Prospects of the Development of Relay Protection With Semiconductors". Engineer V. I. Grinshteyn reported on the development of the resistor- and power relays with semiconductors. Professor A. D. Drozdov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, spoke about the prospects of further employment of saturated steels in relay construction. The manufacture of large oil- and air circuit breakers by the plants "Elektroapparat" and "Uralelektroapparat" was sharply criticized. The Conference pointed out that automatic frequency- and power controllers,

grouped installations for excitation and power control, modern automatic synchronizers, and automatic regulators for the batteries of static condensers which are indispensable in the full automation of electric installations have not yet been provided for in the Soviet manufacturing program.

OSADCHENKO, P.I.; PLESKER, M.G.

Practice of obtaining plastic material for the preparation of pills in pharmacy no. 84 in Moscow. Apt.delo 5 no.6:27-28 N-D '56.
(PILLS) (MLRA 10:1)

MARGOLIN, Samuil Yevseyevich, OSADCHENKO, P.I.; FLEKSER, M.G.; KUTUMOVA, Ye.N., red.; POLYAKOV, N.G., red.

[Manual for clerks in drugstores and other pharmacy enterprices] Spravochnik dlia rabotnikov ruchnoi prodazhi v aptekakh i drugikh aptechnykh uchrezhdeniiakh; pod red. E.N.Kutumovoi i N.G.Poliakova. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 227 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(DRUGS)

L 15871-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/FCC/EWA(d)/EWP(n)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/
ACC NR: AP6004436 ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/EM SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/65/000/003/0083/0092

AUTHOR: Lyakhov, G. M.(Moscow); Osadchenko, R. A. (Moscow); Polyakova, N. I.(Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Interaction between a shock wave and a moving obstacle in a plastic medium with regard to the effect of the free surface

SOURCE: Fizika goreniya i vzryva, no. 3, 1965, 83-92

TOPIC TAGS: wave mechanics, shock wave propagation

ABSTRACT: The authors consider interaction between a plane compression wave and an obstacle in elastoplastic media taking account of the free surface factor. The medium is described and wave propagation is analyzed with regard to interaction between the wave and the obstacle. The results are analyzed for interaction of nonstationary and stationary waves with an obstacle of infinite mass. Curves are given showing the pressure acting on an obstacle of finite mass for various ratios between the acoustic resistances of the media in front of and behind the obstacle. It is found that the free surface has a more rapid effect in the plastic medium than in

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UDC: 532.593

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ACC NR: AP6004436

the elastic medium. There is a smooth increase or reduction in pressure in the medium to the value at the free surface. The free surface causes periodic pressure drops to negative values in the elastic medium. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 22 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

OSADCHENKO, T., agronom

Vernalization [illegible] tubers and vegetable seeds. [illegible]
VDNKH no.4:34 Ap '65.

1. Ovoshchnyy eksponatnyy uchastok Otdela sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva Vystavki dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva [illegible].

SOV/122-59-3-9/42

AUTHOR: Osadchenko, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Template for Drawing Lines Normal to Curves (Shablon dlya provedeniya normaley k krivym liniyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 3, p 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A template patented by the author (Nr 106789, 1957) is described consisting of a transparent rectangular sheet with a vertical centre-line, a horizontal bilateral scale near the top edge and a number of circular arcs, symmetrical about the centre line, one underneath the other with a diminishing radius. Each arc has, at each end, a hole for a compass needle and one for a pencil. The template permits the following geometric constructions. 1) Erecting a normal to a given curve at a given point. 2) Replacing a given curve by a succession of circular arcs with smooth transitions and erecting normals at the centres of the arcs. 3) Finding the

Card 1/2 centre of a section of a straight line and erecting a

Template for Drawing Lines Normal to Curves

normal there. Greater sp eed in drawing compared with known geometric constructions is claimed.

There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

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OSADCHENKO, V.A., assistent

Drawing normals to curves. Trudy MIMESKH 4 no.1:112-115 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Geometrical drawing)

OSADCHENKO, V.A., insh.

Designing templates for plotting normals to curves. Trudy MIMSSKH 10:184-199 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Mechanical drawing)

FROLOV, S.A.; OSADCHENKO, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; TUCHKOVA, L.K., inzh., red.; MAKAROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods for transforming orthogonal projections] Metody preobrazovaniia ortogonal'nykh proektsii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 142 p. (MIRA 17:1)

L 13956-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/TA2/EWP(k)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/EM/GS
ACC NR: AT6001706 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0243/0251

AUTHOR: Osadchenko, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Balancing of assembled turbomachinery rotors

SOURCE: Uravnoveshivaniye mashin i priborov (Balancing of machinery and instruments). Moscow, Izd-vo "Machinostroyeniye", 1965, 243-251

TOPIC TAGS: turbine rotor, compressor rotor, ~~turbomachinery~~, rotor balancing, electric rotating equipment part, engineering instrument

ABSTRACT: Several techniques for balancing turbomachinery rotors (assembled from various parts) are described. Since individual disks of a compound rotor are often balanced prior to assembly, and since the balancing accuracy is often determined by the alignment of the mountings, a number of methods are discussed. All these methods are intended to compensate for mounting differences during balancing and in the final rotor assembly. If a disk has a different center of rotation during balancing from that on the rotor, two temporary compensating weights can be used during balancing, so that after their removal the disk will also be balanced with respect to a different axis of rotation (i.e., the rotor axis). If the balancing axis is displaced or rotated with respect to the rotation axis of a compound rotor (see Fig. 1), temporary compensating weights can again be used. The disbalances with respect to the supporting surfaces A and B (see Fig. 1) are derived as

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$$\left.\begin{aligned} D_{ay} &= \tau y_1 + \lambda y_2; \quad D_{by} = \lambda y_1 + \nu y_2; \\ D_{az} &= \tau z_1 + \lambda z_2; \quad D_{bz} = \lambda z_1 + \nu z_2, \end{aligned}\right\}$$

(where

$$\tau = \frac{Gl_2^2 - (J_{xx} - J_{yy})}{l^2}; \quad \lambda = \frac{Gl_1 l_2 + (J_{xx} - J_{yy})}{l^2}$$

and y_1, y_2, z_1 and z_2 are the coordinates of A' and B' in the xyz coordinate system).

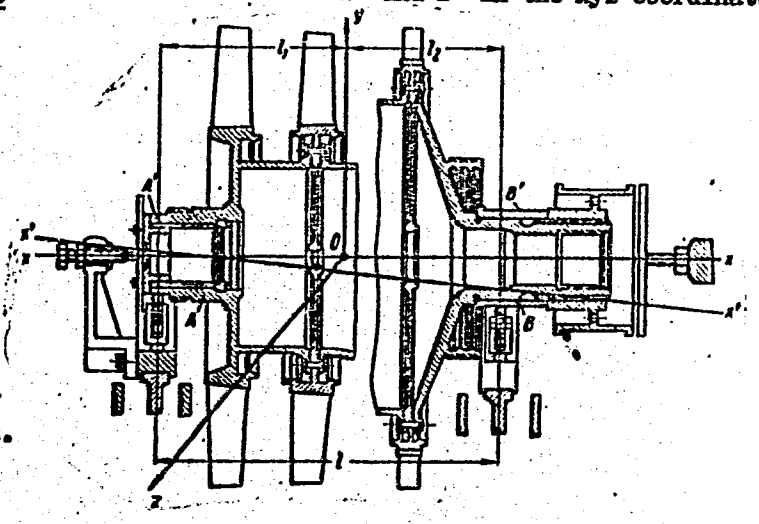

Fig. 1. Geometry of displaced rotor axis.

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If the length of the rotor limits effective compensation, it is suggested that the rotor be balanced in special fixtures (see Fig. 2) permitting proper alignment by the

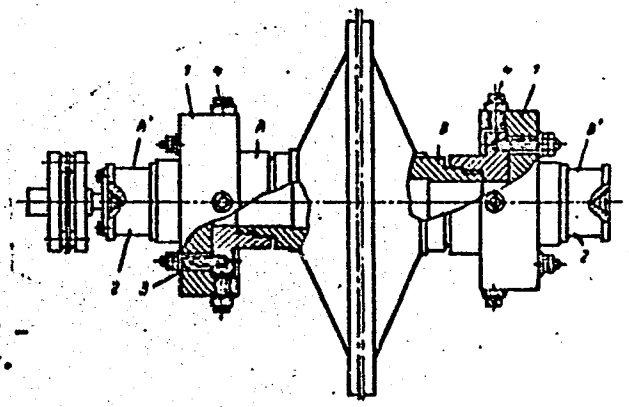

Fig. 2. Balancing and machining fixture: 1 - chuck; 2 - support; 3 - pin; 4 - set screw.

use of set-screws 4 with subsequent machining of shoulders A and B to obtain proper balancing. To separate static and dynamic unbalances (to decrease bending deformations) of a rotor suspended in a balancer (see Fig. 3), the equations of motion

$$\left.\begin{aligned} y_1 &= -\left(\frac{D}{G} + \frac{Dh}{J_z} l_1\right) \cos \omega t; \\ y_2 &= -\left(\frac{D}{G} - \frac{Dh}{J_z} l_2\right) \cos \omega t; \end{aligned}\right\}$$

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ACC NR: AT6001706

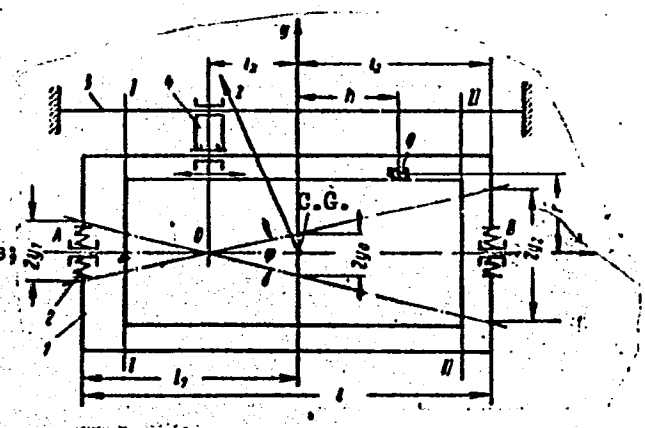

Fig. 3. Balancing geometry:
1 - frame; 2 - support transducers;
3 - beam; 4 - movable transducer.

(static) and

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\varphi &= -\frac{Dh}{J_z}\cos\omega t;\\ y_0 &= \frac{D}{G}\cos\omega t,\end{aligned}\right\}$$

(dynamic) can be used (where y_1 and y_2 - displacement amplitudes of A and B). By finding the magnitudes and phases of l_x, y_1, y_2, ϕ_1 and ϕ_2, the location of the unbalances is determined. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep65
Card 4/4

OSADCHEV, Vasiliy Georgiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANKOV, Petr Timofeyevich; LOTSMANOVA, Platonida Nikolayevna; SOKOLOV, Tikhon Davydovich; SHUBIN, Grigoriy Solomonovich; BASKAKOV, Ye.D., red.; SVETLAYEVA, A.S., red. izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on woodwork and the processing of wood; for workers in shops manufacturing consumer goods] Spravochnik po obrabotke i pererabotke drevesiny; dlia rabotnikov tsekhov shirpotreba. 2., perer. izd. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 371 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Woodwork) (Wood-using industries)

OSADCHIKH, F.V.

KARPEVICH, A.F.; OSADCHIKH, F.V.

Effect of the salinity and oxygen content of water and nature of the ground on Nereis succinea. Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.33:352-365 '52. (MLRA 10:9)
(Caspian Sea--Polychaeta) (Azov, Sea of--Polychaeta)

OSADCHIKH, V.F.

Benthos of the northern part of the Caspian Sea after the regulation of the flow of the Volga River. Zool. zhur. 42 no.2:184-196 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Caspian Research Institute of Marine Fishery Management and Oceanography, Astrakhan.
(Caspian Sea--Benthos)

OSADCHIKH, V.F.

Role of introduced stock in the benthos of the northern Caspian Sea. Zool. zhur. 42 no.7:990-1004 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kaspiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Astrakhan'.

OSADCHIM, V. Ya., Aspirant - -

"An Investigation of the Adhesion (On the Rolls) of Metal During Rolling." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Steel Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Technological Faculty, 21 Oct 54. (VM, 11 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

OSADCHIY, V.

Cotton Growing

Use of tractors of a different type in cotton plant sowing. Mekhanizatsiya [illegible]

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1954. Uncl.

OSADCHIY, A.

KARSALOV, P., mayor; OSADCHIY, A., mayor.

Forcing of a water obstacle by a tank company. Tankist no.5:29-33 My '56. (MIRA 11:3)

(Stream crossing, Military) (Tank warfare)

OSADCHIY, A., podpolkovnik

Joint operation of a tank company and airborne troops for a base of operations. Voen. vest. 38 no.7:10-12 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tank warfare) (Airborne troops)

OSADCHIY, A.A.

Restoration of transparency of dabetic cataract. Vest.oft. 33 no.3:40 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(DIABETES MELLITUS, complications,
*cataract, restoration of transparency)
(CATARACT, therapy,
*restoration of transparency in diabetes mellitus)

OSADCHIY, A.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Organization of dispensary service for children with maxillodental deformations. Trudy Nauch.-issl.inst.stom. no.10:162-169 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)
(ORTHODONTIA)

ACC. NR: AP7007583

SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/001/0005/0007

AUTHOR: Avdeyev, S. V.; Lomakin, A. P.; Osauchiy, A. Kh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experience in the application of electronic-hydraulic regulators of the 'Teploavtomat' system for automation of thermal processes at electric power stations

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 1, 1966, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power plant, electric generator

SUB CODE: 10

ABSTRACT: The processes of supply and firing a 50t steam generating unit were automated at the Kursk thermal electric power station in 1964 on the basis of an electronic-hydraulic control system produced by the Khar'kov "Teploavtomat" plant. The automation system includes control of feeding, fuel (primarily natural gas), air and exhaust. This article presents a brief description of the regulatory system, plus a photograph of the electronic control units on the control panel. A year's usage has demonstrated the high reliability of the system, without a single failure having occurred. Also, with instantaneous changes of load of up to 70% of nominal, all parameters were retained within the permissible limits. An increase in efficiency of 0.7-1% was noted, plus a fuel economy of about 4%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 36,741]

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UDC: 62.551.4

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(Rolling (Metalwork))

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